

of 1965 and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

S. 176

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 176, a bill to require a longitudinal study on the impact of COVID-19.

S. 1385

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1385, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to establish additional requirements for dealers, and for other purposes.

S. 1613

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1613, a bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish a grant program for certain fitness facilities, and for other purposes.

S. 1813

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1813, a bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to support research on, and expanded access to, investigational drugs for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and for other purposes.

S. 1837

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1837, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize a grant program for law enforcement agencies and corrections agencies to obtain behavioral health crisis response training for law enforcement officers and corrections officers, and for other purposes.

S. 2136

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2136, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the implementation of curricula for training students, teachers, parents, and school and youth development personnel to understand, recognize, prevent, and respond to signs of human trafficking and exploitation in children and youth, and for other purposes.

S. 2144

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2144, a bill to clarify the eligibility for participation of peer support specialists in the furnishing of behavioral health integration services under the Medicare program.

S. 2607

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2607, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the former hostages of the Iran Hostage

Crisis of 1979–1981, highlighting their resilience throughout the unprecedented ordeal that they lived through and the national unity it produced, marking 4 decades since their 444 days in captivity, and recognizing their sacrifice to the United States.

S. 3063

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3063, a bill to prohibit the use of funds for a United States Embassy, Consulate General, Legation, Consular Office, or any other diplomatic facility in Jerusalem other than the United States Embassy to the State of Israel, and for other purposes.

S. 3253

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3253, a bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to provide leave for the spontaneous loss of an unborn child, and for other purposes.

S. 3299

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3299, a bill to prohibit the Department of Defense from discharging or withholding pay or benefits from members of the National Guard based on COVID-19 vaccination status.

S. 3300

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3300, a bill to prohibit the payment of certain legal settlements to individuals who unlawfully entered the United States.

S. 3311

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3311, a bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to establish procedures for the treatment of votes by departed Commissioners.

S.J. RES. 21

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 21, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit the use of slavery and involuntary servitude as a punishment for a crime.

S. RES. 447

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 447, a resolution celebrating the 125th anniversary of the National Grain and Feed Association and recognizing the Association and its members for transforming the bounty of United States farmers into safe, nutritious, sustainable, and affordable human and animal food.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 3335. A bill to provide liability protection for the sharing of information regarding suspected fraudulent, abusive, or unlawful robocalls, illegally spoofed calls, and other illegal calls by or with the registered consortium that conducts private-led efforts to trace back the origin of suspected unlawful robocalls, and for the receipt of such information by the registered consortium, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3335

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Robocall Trace Back Enhancement Act”.

SEC. 2. REGISTERED CONSORTIUM CONDUCTING PRIVATE-LED EFFORTS TO TRACE BACK THE ORIGIN OF SUSPECTED UNLAWFUL ROBOCALLS.

(a) IMMUNITY FOR RECEIVING, SHARING, AND PUBLISHING TRACE BACK INFORMATION.—Section 13(d) of the Pallone-Thune Telephone Robocall Abuse Criminal Enforcement and Deterrence Act (Public Law 116–105; 133 Stat. 3287) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) IMMUNITY FOR RECEIVING, SHARING, AND PUBLISHING TRACE BACK INFORMATION.—

“(A) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term ‘covered information’—

“(i) means information regarding suspected—

“(I) fraudulent, abusive, or unlawful robocalls;

“(II) illegally spoofed calls; and

“(III) other illegal calls; and

“(ii) includes—

“(I) call detail records of calls described in clause (i);

“(II) the names of, and other identifying information concerning, the voice service providers that originated, carried, routed, and transmitted calls described in clause (i); and

“(III) information about the entities that made calls described in clause (i), including any contact information of individuals that such an entity provided to the voice service provider that originated the call.

“(B) TRACE BACK IMMUNITY.—No cause of action shall lie or be maintained in any court against—

“(i) the registered consortium for receiving, sharing, or publishing covered information or information derived from covered information; or

“(ii) any voice service provider or other person or entity for sharing covered information with the registered consortium.

“(C) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subparagraph (B)(ii) shall be construed to provide immunity for any act other than the act of sharing covered information with the registered consortium.”.

(b) PUBLICATION OF LIST OF VOICE SERVICE PROVIDERS.—Section 13(e) of the Pallone-Thune Telephone Robocall Abuse Criminal Enforcement and Deterrence Act (Public Law 116–105; 133 Stat. 3287) is amended to read as follows:

“(e) LIST OF VOICE SERVICE PROVIDERS.—

“(1) PUBLICATION OF LIST.—The Commission, or the registered consortium in consultation with the Commission, may publish a list of voice service providers based on—

“(A) information obtained by the consortium about voice service providers that refuse to participate in private-led efforts to trace back the origin of suspected unlawful robocalls; and

“(B) other information the Commission or the consortium may collect about voice service providers that are found to originate or transmit substantial amounts of unlawful robocalls.

“(2) ENFORCEMENT.—The Commission may take enforcement action based on the information described in paragraph (1).”.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. WICKER):

S. 3340. A bill to establish a competitive grant program to provide assistance to support small businesses and business district revitalization in low-income, rural, and minority communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of the Revitalizing Small and Local Businesses Act, which I introduced today.

Even before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, historic underinvestment in certain communities left their small businesses and business districts more vulnerable to economic shocks and limited economic opportunities.

Main Street programs and business district organizations have played an important role in supporting businesses through the economic crisis and will continue to play a critical role in supporting a strong, inclusive recovery. While many communities need place-based supportive services tailored to their unique needs, Federal investments have not meaningfully supported these entities.

As we work to build back better, we have an opportunity to improve equitable access to economic development resources by leveraging the expertise of nonprofit partners with deep connections to small businesses and the organizations that serve them.

That is why I am proud to introduce this bill together with Senator WICKER to create a new \$250 million Economic Development Administration grant program to support place-based supportive services to provide on-the-ground assistance in both urban and rural communities.

This bill would strategically and efficiently deploy funding to support the vital work of local programs to revitalize small businesses and business districts as these communities, particularly low-income, rural, and minority communities, seek to recover from the devastating economic effects of the pandemic.

It would support job retention and creation opportunities as well as deliver vital technical assistance to small businesses.

I thank Senator WICKER for coleading this bill with me, and I hope our col-

leagues will join us in support of this bill to empower place-based entities to respond to economic recovery needs through locally tailored solutions.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 473—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE NECESSITY OF MAINTAINING THE UNITED NATIONS ARMS EMBARGO ON SOUTH SUDAN UNTIL CONDITIONS FOR PEACE, STABILITY, DEMOCRACY, AND DEVELOPMENT EXIST

Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.:

S. RES. 473

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the signatories to the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan, signed on September 12, 2018, have delayed implementation, leading to continued conflict and instability in South Sudan;

(2) despite years of fighting, 2 peace agreements, punitive actions by the international community, and widespread suffering among civilian populations, the leaders of South Sudan have failed to build sustainable peace;

(3) the United Nations arms embargo on South Sudan, most recently extended by 1 year to May 31, 2022, through United Nations Security Council Resolution 2577 (2021), is a necessary act by the international community to stem the illicit transfer and destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in perpetuation of the conflict in South Sudan;

(4) the United States should call on other member states of the United Nations to redouble efforts to enforce the United Nations arms embargo on South Sudan; and

(5) the United States, through the United States Mission to the United Nations, should use its voice and vote in the United Nations Security Council in favor of maintaining the United Nations arms embargo on South Sudan until—

(A) the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan is fully implemented; or

(B) credible, fair, and transparent democratic elections are held in South Sudan.

SENATE RESOLUTION 474—DEMANDING THAT THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA PROVE THAT PENG SHUAI IS FREE FROM CENSORSHIP, COERCION, AND INTIMIDATION AND FULLY INVESTIGATE THE SEXUAL ASSAULT ALLEGATIONS AGAINST FORMER VICE PREMIER ZHANG GAOLI

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.:

S. RES. 474

Whereas, as a decorated professional tennis player, a 3-time Olympian, and the number 1 doubles player in 2014 as ranked by the Wom-

en's Tennis Association, Peng Shuai is one of the most recognizable athletes from the People's Republic of China;

Whereas, on November 2, 2021, Peng Shuai publicly accused former Vice Premier of the People's Republic of China Zhang Gaoli of sexual assault;

Whereas Peng Shuai was immediately censored by the Communist Party of China and physically removed from public view;

Whereas searches for Peng Shuai were blocked on social media platforms accessible from the People's Republic of China;

Whereas, for more than 2 weeks, the international athletic community, led by the Women's Tennis Association, demanded that the Communist Party of China reveal the location and health status of Peng Shuai and fully investigate the allegations against former Vice Premier Zhang Gaoli;

Whereas the state media of the People's Republic of China released an email allegedly from Peng Shuai to the Women's Tennis Association in which Peng Shuai withdrew her allegations of sexual assault and claimed she was not missing;

Whereas the President of the Women's Tennis Association Steve Simon stated that the email raised more concerns as to the safety and whereabouts of Peng Shuai;

Whereas, after immense international public outcry over the disappearance of Peng Shuai, Peng Shuai re-emerged at various structured public events in the People's Republic of China and participated in staged video calls with the International Olympic Committee;

Whereas, on December 1, 2021, the Women's Tennis Association announced that it would halt all tournaments in the People's Republic of China, including Hong Kong, because the Association is not satisfied that Peng Shuai is safe;

Whereas Simon stated that the Women's Tennis Association would willingly cut off one of its largest business partners until the health and safety of Peng Shuai was clarified, despite knowing the decision could cost the Women's Tennis Association hundreds of millions of dollars in future revenue;

Whereas Simon stated, “Chinese officials have been provided the opportunity to cease this censorship, verifiably prove that Peng is free and able to speak without interference or intimidation, and investigate the allegation of sexual assault in a full, fair and transparent manner. Unfortunately, the leadership in China has not addressed this very serious issue in any credible way. While we now know where Peng is, I have serious doubts that she is free, safe and not subject to censorship, coercion and intimidation.”;

Whereas the International Olympic Committee will host the 2022 Winter Olympic Games in Beijing, People's Republic of China;

Whereas the actions of the Communist Party of China in silencing Peng Shuai call into question the safety of other athletes competing in the 2022 Winter Olympic Games; and

Whereas the actions against Peng Shuai and other flagrant human rights abuses, such as the genocide of predominantly Muslim Uyghurs, committed by the Communist Party of China are inconsistent with Olympic values and the integrity of sport: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) applauds the actions of the Women's Tennis Association—

(A) to seek the security and safety of Peng Shuai; and

(B) to hold the Communist Party of China accountable for its authoritarian censorship of Peng Shuai;